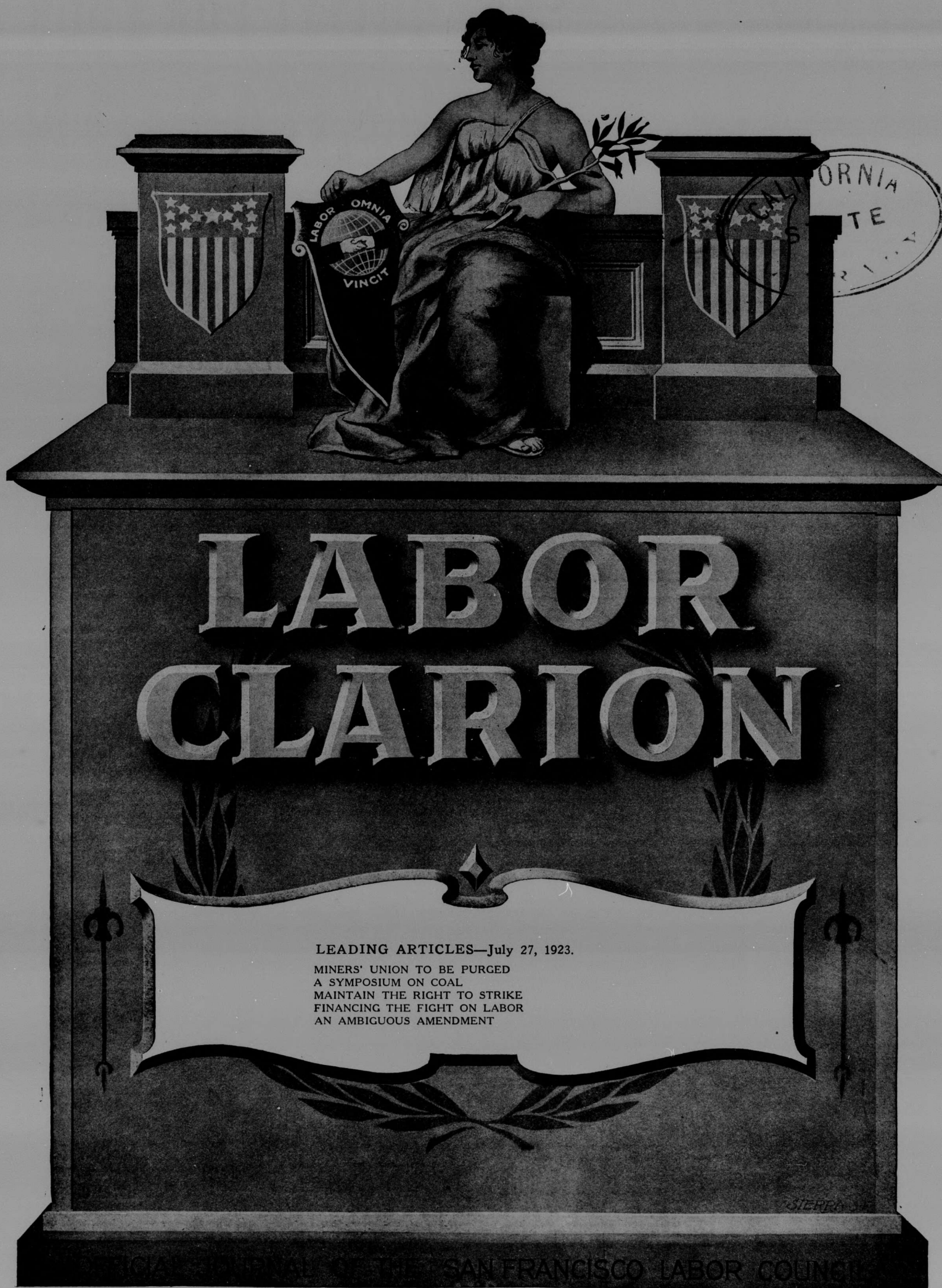


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 505 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1923

No. 26

Miners' Union to be Purged

By International Labor News Service.

Action of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers in revoking the charter of District 26 of Nova Scotia, Canada, is hailed as a demonstration that Lewis is fully determined to purge the mine workers' union of its "secret enemies," against whom the miners' executive council recently issued a stern warning.

President Lewis did not mince words in dealing with the situation in Nova Scotia, where an unauthorized strike of miners has been in progress. He declared that the United Mine Workers is not a political institution and "cannot be used to promote the fallacious whims of any political fanatic who seeks to strike down the established institutions of his government." He charged that the intent of the strike was revolutionary and declared that it cannot be countenanced by the United Mine Workers.

District President Daniel Livingstone was summarily removed from office, as were the district vice-president, the secretary-treasurer and a member of the international executive board. In a long telegram to Livingstone, President Lewis said:

"Not only did this strike interfere with the production of coal in mines working under agreement with the United Mine Workers, but it resulted in the withdrawal of enginemen, pumpmen and other maintenance men with resulting jeopardy to property interests."

Referring to a telegram received from Livingstone, Lewis said that the Nova Scotia president attempted "to justify the unwarranted abrogation of contract provisions by specious argument."

Denounces "Mad Adventure."

Continuing, President Lewis' telegram said:

"I am not unmindful that it is probably a fruitless task to attempt to reason with you in the midst of your mad adventure, yet in your sane moments you must recognize that the course you have been and are now pursuing violates every tenet of your organization. It ruthlessly tramples upon every rule of conduct of our union and constitutes a departure from its every tradition. Your deliberate breach of the existing contract between the operators and miners of Nova Scotia is indefensible and morally reprehensible. Your assault upon the laws and institutions of your Provincial and Dominion governments cannot be countenanced by the United Mine Workers of America."

"The official statement of the District Executive Board that the strike was for political purposes is illuminating and gives additional proof, if such was needed, of your true intent. I have in mind that you are a self-proclaimed revolutionist. I am familiar with the constant intrigue between yourself and your evil genius McLachlan and your revolutionary masters in Moscow. I can recall the sentiments which you enunciated at a comparatively recent meeting of the International Executive Board at Indianapolis, when, with the cold ferocity of a five-year-old defying its mother, you announced you were a believer in revolution by force.

"No doubt the present strike in Nova Scotia corresponds with your idea of a revolution against the British government and in pursuance thereof.

"In consideration of these strange facts, the international union feels warranted in intervening for the protection of its membership and to pre-

vent the discharge of its properly assumed obligations.

"You may as well know now as at any time in the future that the United Mine Workers is not a political institution and cannot be used to promote the fallacious whims of any political fanatic who seeks to strike down the established institutions of his government.

Hits "Papier-Mache" Reds

"Neither can it be used to sustain officers of perverted business morals or individuals suffering from mental aberration such as yourself and the aggregation of papier-mache revolutionists who are associated with you."

The Nova Scotia coal strike was a sympathetic move in support of the steel mill strikers of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd. The company had a wage agreement with the United Mine Workers applying to its coal mines. When the steel workers struck, 8000 miners walked out in protest against the sending of a military force to the steel mills. Livingstone was arrested on a charge of "spreading false reports" and 1400 more miners went out.

President Lewis advised Livingstone that the strike was illegal and in violation of agreements and directed that work be resumed at once. The District Board refused to call off the strike and a few days later Silby Barrett of Glace Bay, international representative, was sent to the district. Barrett has now been designated as provisional president of the district and has been given full power to reorganize the territory and get the men back to work.

WEEK'S DIGEST OF LABOR NEWS.

Department of Labor reports a slight decrease in employment in the country in June.

Simultaneously with Judge Wilkerson's decision making permanent the injunction against the shopmen, the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago held that shopmen who were cited for contempt for violation of the injunction may not have the benefit of a jury trial.

Resolutions calling upon President Obregon not to invite the Rotarians to hold their 1924 convention in Mexico City unanimously approved by the Mexican Labor Council. Representatives of 55 labor unions roared approval of the resolutions.

Men who now work 12 hours in the hard coal mines will suffer no reduction in wages when the eight-hour day is put into effect, it was agreed by operators and miners meeting at Atlantic City.

Foes of convict leasing defeated when Alabama House of Representatives votes 2 to 1 against considering convict leasing legislation.

Carl C. Magee, New Mexico editor, foe of political machine, held guilty of contempt and sentenced to 360 days for protesting against his earlier sentence of 18 months for libel. Governor Hinkle pardons Magee and calls him victim of persecution.

General crop insurance is feasible and an urgent need for the protection of the farmer, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture declare.

Ninety per cent of the work on the National headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, D. C., is being done by union men; the chamber planned to have the building non-union from top to bottom but con-

tractors cannot get competent non-unionists.

Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate elected United States Senator from Minnesota, defeating his Republican opponent, Governor Prues, by a big majority.

Federal Judge Erskine issues an injunction restraining the Arizona Minimum Wage Commission from enforcing the Arizona Minimum Wage Law.

British House of Commons by a vote of 362 to 121 defeats Philip Snowden's resolution for "gradual substitution of public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution" for the present capitalist system.

Rock Island Arsenal management refuses union men right to elect their own committeemen to deal with employers in matters of wage rates and working conditions; War Department chiefs support management.

Twenty thousand shopmen employed by the New York Central lines are given wage increase of three cents an hour.

George Kennan, writer on Russian affairs, declares new Soviet constitution is mere camouflage.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers revokes charter of District 26, covering the Maritime Provinces of Canada and notifies local unions in that territory to return to work under penalty of having their charter cancelled.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation says change from 12-hour to 8-hour shift will begin "within six weeks."

Superior Judge Busick of Sacramento, Cal., issues a State-wide temporary injunction under which mere ownership in the I. W. W. or affiliated bodies will be construed as contempt of court punishable by six months' imprisonment without a jury trial.

The Philippine Cabinet and Council of State resigns, charging Governor General Wood with "violation of the fundamental law of the land" and the "curtailment of Filipino autonomy guaranteed by the organic act."

Dockers' strike stops loading of all trans-Atlantic liners at Liverpool, England.

Brooklyn and Manhattan Transit Company charged with requiring all employees to take an oath not to join a union.

Alabama foes of convict leasing system open second fight before Senate committee.

Mexican Commissioner Ramon Ross announces settlement of all vital differences between Mexico and the United States, leaving the way clear to recognition.

Four thousand Nova Scotia union miners vote to continue the unauthorized strike alleged to have been declared to force the Canadian government to withdraw troops and provincial police, despite the action of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers ordering them back to work and revoking the charter of District 26.

When you see discord among the troops of the enemy, be of good courage; but if they are united, be upon your guard. When you see contention among your enemies, go and sit at ease with your friends; but when you see them of one mind, string your bow, and place stones upon the ramparts.—Saadi.

A SYMPOSIUM ON COAL.

The Coal Commission recommends:

"The Commission recommends at this time no punitive legislation. It awaits with interest whether the next agreement entered into shall show a co-operative spirit, and a proper conception of the rights of the American people.

"It recommends that Congress shall give the President authority, in the event of a cessation of operations, to declare an emergency, take charge of the mines, fix wages and the compensation to be paid the owner, subject to review by the courts, and to distribute the product as he deems wise and just.

"Coal is quite as much a public necessity as gas, street railway service, or any other service or commodity that has been brought under public regulation. In the operation of coal mines, as in the operation of railroads, telephones, water companies, or banks, the public interest must be respected and served.

"The Commission is convinced that publicity of costs, prices and profits must be provided to protect the interests of the public.

"As the item of freight along takes from 16 to 30 cents of the anthracite consumer's dollar, a material reduction in the price of coal might come through a reduction of freight rates. The Coal Commission urges upon the Interstate Commerce Commission a re-examination of the reasonableness of anthracite freight rates.

"It recommends that the anthracite contract shall not expire at the same time the bituminous one does, and that the contract shall provide for its renewal except as to any subjects which either side may desire to review and of which notice is given ninety days before the expiration of the contract.

"It offers a number of suggestions looking toward bringing the operator and miner together in a more friendly spirit, and for the speedier adjustments of differences than now exist.

"The Commission recommends that each side forget past differences and grievances and attack the problem in the spirit of justice and fair dealing, not only between themselves, but with due regard for the rights and sensibilities of the American people."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger thinks:

"These recommendations are neither overly radical nor ultra-conservative. They do make the public's interest in the industry the paramount interest. The four main, principal and challenging points are these:

"First. Anthracite mining, a privately owned natural monopoly, now one-third exhausted, should in the public interest be regulated by the government.

"Second. The President of the United States should be empowered in a 'national emergency,' caused by strikes or other suspension of mining, to take over the mines, fix both wages and prices, and distribute coal in the public interest.

"Third. Since freight charges constitute one-fourth of coal's cost, these should be re-examined with a view to reducing them.

"Fourth. There should be a readjustment of royalties paid owners of leased coal lands.

"The findings of the Commission is the latest of a long series of warnings to coal. The industry, men and operators, distributors and handlers alike, has ignored these warnings. Now, after the crisis of 1922 and a storm of protests, a national commission prescribes regulation. It is railroad history over again. An Interstate Coal Commission is coming just as the Interstate Commerce Commission came. Thus far no American industry indicated by public opinion has escaped surrender. Coal has been indicted as the oil interests, railways and steel were indicted. Oil has mended its ways, the railroads were chastened, it is steel's turn just now—and coal is next."

The Wall Street Journal criticises the report, saying:

"How can the President operate the mines if the miners have already refused to work, except by taking them back, on their own terms, pending an arbitration settlement, which they may or may not accept? Anthracite is in a different position from bituminous coal. It is produced by miners licensed by the State of Pennsylvania, and those licenses can not be improvised for strike-breakers.

"In fact, the Pennsylvania licensee law applying to anthracite produced within that state is the stumbling block which would trip the President of the United States at his first step. There is no need for such a license. It was dishonestly passed on the plea of safety, exactly as the Adamson Law to raise railroad wages, was dishonestly passed by Congress on the plea of safety for the employee and security for the passenger. The miner's license results in making a tight monopoly of anthracite production. There is no surplus of licensed miners, and the consequence is that on any wage dispute the mines must forthwith shut down under the law of the State of Pennsylvania."

As Mr. Gompers sees it:

"Any attempt to outlaw the right to stop work as a means of improving the condition of the working people of the United States is doomed to fail. Such attempts have failed in the past and will be equally unsuccessful in the future. Labor will never give up the right to strike as a last resort.

"The very fact that the Commission found that anthracite operators are receiving nearly three times as large a profit as before the war is a strong argument against any attempt to force the miners to remain at work, year in and year out, regardless of the attitude of the mine owners."

This statement is amplified by another from Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of The United Mine Workers' Journal. Says this authority:

"Government control, management or operation of coal mines, as recommended by the Coal Commission, would not do the industry any good. We had a taste of that remedy during the World War when Dr. Garfield served as coal Czar, and it was a bitter taste for every one, the public included. No good was accomplished. No one wants any more of it. What the coal industry needs is a house-cleaning performed by those who own and operate the mines. Let them eliminate their old-time practices and dark secrecy about their business. Let them abandon wasteful methods. Let them cease profiteering. Let them deal fairly with the public. Let them pay the miners a decent American wage. Let them take a fair profit and no more. That is the way to avoid government interference, and it will not come if the operators do the proper amount of voluntary house-cleaning."

OLD AGE PENSION STATES.

Three states and one territory have in the present year enacted old-age pension laws, according to a statement today by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Pennsylvania has become the pioneer among the great industrial states in the adoption of legislation for old-age assistance," says the statement. "Two Western states—Montana and Nevada—have also, in 1923, enacted similar law. Alaska has greatly extended her old-age pension law of 1915, which was the first, and, until the present year, the only law of this kind in the United States.

"It is especially significant that this territory, following eight years of practical experience under a law for old-age pensions, should now extend the provisions of the law so as more nearly to meet present-day needs of the aged veterans of industry."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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METALS GET TIRED.

How long does it take to "tire" a metal to the point where it gives way under repeated strains or shocks? The Engineering Foundation, in collaboration with the National Research Council and other corporations, has undertaken a comprehensive program of research to establish the endurance limits or so-called "fatigue" of copper, brass, bronze, and other metals. Everybody, says a press bulletin, issued by the Copper Research Association (New York), has used the simple process of breaking a piece of wire, perhaps a hair-pin, by bending it back and forth until it snapped, and has found that some wire has to be bent longer than others. The breaking of the wire was the result of "fatigue"; when the wire snapped it had reached its endurance limit. We read further:

"This is a simple example of fatigue failure, a subject which assumes great importance in the operation of machinery, in which such objects as shaftings, axles, springs, bolts, rods, ties and structural parts made of metal are subjected to repeated loads, shocks and stresses.

"Fatigue characteristics depend on the composition of the metal for alloy, the heat treatment to which it is subjected in manufacture, the structure of the metal, impurities present, even the shape of the object. It will thus be seen that the variety of conditions where fatigue is a factor is almost endless.

"Engineering science has an almost inexhaustible fund of fact with regard to the other physical properties of the metals, including tensile strength, compressive strength, ductility and hardness. There exists, however, this gap in regard to fatigue. The recognition of its vast importance is in line with the great engineering progress of the times.

"A fatigue failure of metal is apt to occur suddenly. The metal snaps as though it were brittle, and in many cases at the point of fracture appears to have become crystalline. This crystalline appearance led to the old theory that under repeated stress metal crystallized, but this theory is now known to be unfounded. As a matter of fact, under the microscope all metals used for structures and machinery appear crystalline. Stresses produce no apparent change in the general structure of the metal, but repeated stresses seem to produce a gradual breaking down of the crystalline structure of the metal."

Organization should be the watchword of every man who believes in justice in industry.

PARENTS!

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Remember also that **Gallagher-Marsh** has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under union conditions. Send for booklet. Day School, \$15 per month; Night School, \$6. Van Ness Avenue and Turk Street.

MAIL CARRIERS GAIN.

In his report to the forthcoming convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at Providence, R. I., President Edward J. Gainer declares that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor "was a wise move."

"Time has disclosed little merit in the many objections originally urged against affiliation," says President Gainer. "None of the predicted dangers have materialized, and none will, because they exist in imagination only. Contrariwise, the National Association of Letter Carriers, through affiliation, has enjoyed new opportunities which it has utilized to good advantage; it has registered its opinion on major issue affecting the service and the welfare of all workers.

"The American Federation of Labor provides a great national forum where the views of more than 4,000,000 workers find expression on varied problems, many of which affect the postal service. This large sentiment points the way to needed reforms and aids in protecting the rights of workers.

"Fully appraising the obligation our employment imposes and maintaining our course free from extremes, we should likewise esteem it a privilege to join efforts with our fellow workers of other crafts for meritorious ends. The American Federation of Labor provides the means, and the army of more than 4,000,000 workers that constitute its membership gives testimony of its usefulness and enduring purpose.

"I, therefore, recommend that this convention reaffirm its confidence in the American Federation of Labor and that we pledge our co-operation to promote its increased usefulness."

CHILD LABOR PRODUCTS INFECTED.

Child labor is exploited without limit in Jersey cities across from New York, and disease-laden commodities find their way into fashionable shops along Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York.

The big anti-union garment manufacturers in New York are the keystone to this system. They maintain flashy show rooms in New York, while they contract work in homes in Jersey cities, where the income is so low tender children are forced to labor for a few pennies. This work is done in tenements infected with tuberculosis and other ills.

In Newark, N. J., Mrs. Nellie Slayback, labor department inspector, states that there are "close to 5000 women in Newark homes alone sewing on men's suits and overcoats."

Small children are employed on women's finery that is found in exclusive shops. These children receive a few pennies an hour, lose their childhood, and they, as well as the commodity, become infected with tuberculosis.

The trade unions are leading in the fight to suppress this revival of sweatshops by powerful manufacturers, who have been checked in New York and who are sub-contracting in suburban localities.

Organized labor is also emphasizing that the only protection the workers have is their union, and that the public can protect itself against disease by buying only union stamped or labeled commodities.

BARBERS' WORK DAY IS CUT.

The Oregon State Conciliation Board has reduced the work day of journeymen barbers from nine hours to eight and one-half. The board's decision follows a two-weeks' strike of these workers to reduce hours.

The prospects for a Labor Day parade this year are better than in years past, as several of the large unions both in the Labor Council and in the Building Trades Council are on record in favor of a parade.

MINERS ACQUITTED.

After thirteen months imprisonment, four miners have been declared not guilty of shooting during a mine guard battle in Carbon County, June 14, 1922. Mine officials attempted to stop picketing and had armed their guards with rifles and side arms previous to the shooting.

A feature of the trial was the silence of Salt Lake City newspapers on the testimony developed by the defense. While these newspapers "play up" murder trials, for days no mention would be made of this trial.

COTTON MILLS CURTAIL.

A general curtailment of from 50 to 75 per cent in production, affecting principally plain goods mills, has been agreed upon by manufacturers at Fall River, Mass., as a result, it is said, of the present depression in the industry. Providence manufacturers, it is claimed, will curtail if the demand for cotton plain goods does not improve.

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MAINTAIN THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

The right to strike is inherent and cannot be curtailed, because the employer has no property right in human labor.

This was the declaration of the Washington State Federation of Labor, in convention here, in pledging moral and financial support to the International Typographical Union and its Seattle local in an effort to overturn the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the case of the Pacific Typesetting Company, in which the court held that unions are responsible for damages sustained in the course of a strike.

The case, which is of vital importance because of the far-reaching results the decision would have if allowed to stand, arose out of a suit for \$20,000 damages brought by the Pacific Typesetting Company against the officers of the Seattle local and International Typographical Union and Philo Howard, as representative of the union. The company lost the suit when it was tried in the King County Superior Court. The suit was the result of the movement for the 44-hour week in the printing trade and grew out of the refusal of members of No. 202 employed at the Pacific plant to do work for non-union houses.

The Pacific Company carried the case to the Washington Supreme Court, which in June reversed the ruling of the lower court and held that when persons or firms suffered damages by reason of strikes they may sue the trade unions and officers taking part in the strike.

Realizing that such a decision dealt a serious blow to the trade unions of the State of Washington, the Washington State Federation of Labor at once took up the matter. The Federation will support the Typographical Union with all the forces at its command and has recently issued the following circular, outlining the case and stating the stand of organized labor:

"The Pacific Typesetting Company had agreed to the terms of the Typographical Union, but proceeded with the work of preparing type and furnishing the same to the non-union houses that were resisting the new agreement with the Typographical Union. The work being done by this concern was giving the greatest possible aid to the non-union printing houses, and because of this condition the Typographical Union withdrew the union men from the concern. The company then sued the union for \$20,000.

"The case came to trial in the Superior Court of King County and was literally thrown out of court. The Pacific Typesetting Company then appealed to the Supreme Court, which body just recently handed down a decision remanding the case for trial in the Superior Court of King County again.

"The decision of the Supreme Court is in the nature of directions to the lower court in connection with the trial, according to press reports, and

the case will again come to trial in the Superior Court of King County. If the lower court should decide in harmony with the literally reported instructions of the Supreme Court, such a decision will have a serious adverse effect on the whole labor movement of the State of Washington. The Typographical Union will fight the decision to the last ditch, and the whole support of the labor movement of Washington must be rallied around them."

INJUNCTION DANGER GROWING.

Since the Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen was made permanent, the crop of arbitrary injunctions aimed at organized labor has been rapidly growing.

With the Daugherty injunction as a model, courts in various parts of the country have been striving to enjoin union workmen from doing anything except merely existing.

Chicago, Georgia and other sections tell the same story—that of injunctions recently issued which forbid trade unionists even to try to persuade non-unionists to join the ranks of organized labor.

Court after court seems to be falling into line and attempting to prevent workmen from pointing out the benefits and advantages of trade unionism. In most cases, the injunctions are so drastic and impossible of enforcement that they defeat their own purpose, as was the case with the Daugherty injunction. But the intent is still there and organized labor must be constantly on its guard against this judicial usurpation.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly warned of the injunction danger but with this new "injunction drive" on foot, it is even more true than in the past that constant vigilance is the price of liberty.

If the courts persist in issuing arbitrary and unjust injunctions, they will have only themselves to blame if distrust of the judiciary continues to gain. John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, points this out in a recent editorial, in which he said:

"Decisions which are obeyed, but for which there cannot be respect, are judicial acts which weaken instead of strengthen the courts' influence."

ASHAMED OF TEN-HOUR DAY.

Illinois does not seem ashamed of permitting employers to work women ten hours a day, as the ten-hour day for women toilers remains the legal standard of the state despite attempts to get more progressive legislation.

An eight-hour-day bill passed the Illinois House, but in the Senate this bill met with the Hicks amendment, which removed the eight-hour provision and authorized the State Industrial Commission to make rules concerning the working day for the principal industries. The amendment proposed that until ruling should be made by the commission, women were not to be employed more than nine hours in any one day nor more than 56 hours a week. Even with these

changes the bill failed to pass, being beaten in the Senate, 23 to 18. It was reported that the chief opposition was due to the fact that the bill did not take care of possible "emergencies."

One of these days the women workers of Illinois will organize and then they won't have to depend on the Legislature to save them from excessive toil. They'll be in a position to fix their own hours of work.

TEXTILES ON PART-TIME BASIS.

Wage increases don't help the worker when he can't get work. Thousands of toilers in the textile mills of New England, including those of the American Woolen Company (the Woolen Trust) are finding this out. They are now being employed only part of the time and are receiving only a fraction of their former weekly wage. The corporations which have adopted this policy of intermittent operation are among the biggest beneficiaries of the Firdney-McCumber profiteers' tariff, which they urged Congress to enact as a means of "safeguarding American standards of wages and living."

While the mills are reducing their output, the prices of woollens and other fabrics remain at the high level to which they were raised by the tariff. At the same time raw wool is falling in price and the increase of 12½ per cent in wages given to the workers of the Wool Trust and other concerns in April has in reality left them with less pay than they had before, since they are now on the pay-roll only two or three days a week, if at all.

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KEEP THIS IN MIND, IT PAYS!

By Jack Williams.

City stores aren't established, run and regulated to satisfy the buying wants of wealthy classes. No, they are in existence to supply the needs of working classes, from whom they derive support.

As the big fellows corner profits on the wholesale basis, just so do they corner bodily needs on the wholesale basis. Retail stores they thoughtfully turn over to the little fellows, who are considerably permitted to draw "so much per six days, or, if the big fellows are uninterrupted in their "inspired" feeling, per seven days.

Being aware of this money-passing act by the coin barons, let's start a rule to buy nothing minus the label. Nothing like it to bring these disciples of sorcery to their bearings. Human nature is ever after change, and is delighted by the tricks of the magician. Why not get in on a little game of side magic. You'll be tickled with results. All to gain, nothing to lose and heaps of fun.

When unionists have really started on label registration, bother to hunt up labelled goods will last but a short time. Retail store men on getting wise to label revival will quickly come to terms with union label factories. Let's try it. Little education is needed to estimate both sides of the big fellows' layout. One side is all work, the other side is all cash, and it is likely to remain all work and all cash as long as we do not apply the lever that surely can even up balances—the union label.

The idea of the union label is of divine origin, judging by its limitless scope to lessen wrongs to all within the confines of labor-dom. Those of past labor days can remember the struggle to wrest from greed a return bearing the slightest semblance to wages. Things are better today and will continue getting better in proportion to square dealing with the union label—the growing block to mammon despotism by the "dear gentlemen" who run Wall Street, bow to the Supreme Nine and dictate to the submissive Federal Government.

Present workers have no such hard struggle, because of increasing union labor action. Neither have they to create a noise if they will but give ear to silent appeals ever rising in their midst; ever calling to the labor brotherhood the protection to be had in adopting the union label—the guide that points to the workers' ideal in the labor world to be.

CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA A FARCE.

By International Labor News Service.

Soviet Russia's new constitution is a farce, declares George Kennan, the well-known writer on Russian affairs. In a statement on the constitution, Mr. Kennan says:

"On July 4, 1923, the anniversary of American independence, the executive committees of the Soviet government in Russia adopted a 'Constitution' which is ostensibly modeled on that of the United States.

"It provides for the election of two Houses of Parliament, the formation of a 'Cabinet,' the establishment of a Supreme Court and the creation of a Federal government that would seem on its face to be as free, liberal and modern as ours.

"But let no one be deceived. The Russian Leopard has not changed its spots. The first essentials of republican institutions are freedom of elections, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press, and these things the new Bolshevik 'Constitution' does not guarantee—nor even promise.

"It leaves all power just where it has been for the last five years—in the hands of a small group of self-appointed bureaucrats, whom the people can neither remove nor control.

"There never has been a free election, a free assemblage or a free press in Russia since Lenin and Trotsky dispersed the Constituent Assembly,

usurped governmental authority and proceeded to make their positions secure by killing 1,000,000 or more of their opponents and driving the rest out of the country."

"The three freedoms,' as the Russian peasants call them, are no nearer realization now than they were then. The Soviet 'Constitution,' 'Parliament,' 'Cabinet,' 'Supreme Court' and 'United States of Russia' are nothing but camouflage, intended, apparently, to disguise the real nature of the government, mislead public opinion in Europe and America and make it easier for the Communist oligarchy to get what it most needs, viz., recognition and money."

MAGNUS—IT'S GREAT!

By J. M. Baer.

Magnus means great—if we remember our Latin. And it is great! Magnus Johnson, the Farmer-Labor candidate for United States Senator, was elected over a reactionary in Minnesota.

It was a great victory because the Minnesota election was the turning point between progress and reaction. The people chose progress.

Magnus Johnson is an actual farmer—a producer—a worker. He has worked in the field and factory and knows the problems of all toilers.

Some newspapers are misquoting him and trying to belittle him, but Senator-elect Johnson is far more capable and intelligent than many members of Congress who have only known enough to vote as Wall Street dictated. But because they did not vote for the special interests the same papers never mentioned their ignorance and illiteracy.

The people are awake. They have repudiated the present administration in Minnesota. They would like to do it elsewhere just as they repudiated Taft in 1912. They want a change. Just give them a chance!

REJECT PEACE PLAN.

The New England Telephone Company has rejected peace overtures from the mayors of seven cities affected by the strike, and has let it be known that the Telephone Operators' Union must be smashed. The girls struck to enforce higher wages and shorter hours.

Mayor Gaine of this city presided at the mayors' meeting. The telephone girls were asked for their minimum proposal, and replied that they would return to work if the company would arbitrate. The representatives of the telephone company would not accept the offer.

TOO MANY MIDDLEMEN.

Retailers of dry goods, groceries, clothing and hardware, conferring with Department of Commerce officials at Washington, D. C., state there will be no reduction in the cost of living until the long line of profit-takers between consumer and producer is reduced.

EMPLOYMENT LESSENS.

There was a small decrease in employment last June, as compared with May, says the United States Employment Service at Washington. Thirty-three out of 65 industrial cities surveyed show a decrease as against 31 having an increase, and one, Columbus, Ohio, remains unchanged.

PRESSMEN WIN STRIKES.

A settlement between striking printing pressmen at the plants of the American Sales Book Company in Elmira, N. Y., and Niagara Falls has been reached. The company accepts the union shop, the 44-hour week and a wage rate of \$42 a week.

Getting ahead is largely a matter of getting up each time you are knocked down. Remember this in your advocacy of the union label, card and button.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1923.

On Friday evening, August 3d, in the Labor Temple Auditorium, the Labor Council will hold a discussion on the subject of municipal distribution of electric power generated in Hetch Hetchy. A special committee of the Council has been studying the subject and is ready to propose plans for the acquisition of a distributing system by the city. The Mayor, members of the Board of Supervisors, and city officials have been invited to be present and take part in the discussion.

Some administrations may be slow, but they are coming around all right on the election day. May be. The latest slow poke in the bunch, that of the glorious State of California, is coming around again, although there isn't any election in sight yet. This refers to the sharp rebuke administered to Mrs. Nellie Pierce of the State Board of Control by Governor Richardson. The good lady is poking her nose too closely into the affairs of constitutional and elective State officers, demanding that they set aside from 10 to 23 per cent of their appropriations for a rainy day, to create possibly a surplus to be used as an argument for again reducing the budget next year. Now this was going too far, so the Governor took a hand at forestalling lawsuits, by telling the good lady to lay off.

The San Francisco Journal is a San Francisco daily paper with a mission. It was established to establish "the right to work," which means the right of employers to employ labor at lowest possible wage, longest possible hours, and to be treated like a commodity subject to the law of supply and demand. This same paper, it now seems, is contending for "the right to sell." In fact it has started a suit against the other daily papers of San Francisco claiming that these competitors are crowding it off the market, and forbidding their agents to also handle bundles of the Journal. And in its warfare to establish these two "rights" the Journal has adopted the practice of sending its paper free of the customary subscription price to unwilling customers. But, how can the Journal afford to give its paper free of charge, an innocent reader may ask. Of course, because it is a subsidized paper. Those interests who are clamoring for the establishment of "the right to work," support the Journal. It is a part of their paid propaganda. Now you understand, why "the right to sell—for nothing" is bound up with "the right to work—for nothing."

An Ambiguous Amendment

The National Women's Party, in convention assembled last week at Seneca Falls, N. Y., adopted a resolution proposing what is termed an equal rights amendment reading as follows:

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The press dispatch reporting the event said:

"Absolute political and moral equality of the sexes was provided in a resolution demanding a constitutional amendment adopted here today at the second session of the National Women's Party. The proposed amendment will be introduced in Congress next winter. It was brought before the convention by Miss Alice Paul, vice-president. In laying the proposed amendment before the convention, Miss Paul declared in her opinion 'the only way in which complete equality can be gained for all women within a reasonable time is by amendment, just as the women were given the right to vote that way.' Miss Paul suggested that the amendment be hereafter known as the Lucretia Mott Amendment, in recognition of her stand to that end when the first suffrage convention was convened here in 1848."

All will acknowledge that the amendment creates new rights, rights not hitherto enjoyed, and that such rights, whatever they are, to be enjoyed must be enforceable by some governmental machinery.

The amendment is full of ambiguities and omissions. Among the most conspicuous ones, we may briefly mention the following: The word "rights" is not defined, and there is no context by which to determine its meaning. It may include any and all rights, such as those included under terms of civil, legal, political, economic, social, fraternal, moral, etc.

Another question left undetermined is as to the operation of the amendment, whether it operates only on future rights created by legislative enactments, or whether it modifies or abolishes any of the existing rights. This is important, when we take into consideration the many different state laws concerning marriage, divorce, inheritance, minority, giving consent in marriage, etc. And as there are said to be no rights without corresponding duties, one may well inquire whether the amendment establishes also equality in military and war service.

A very perplexing omission is the one relating to manner of enforcement of these new rights, and by what government, the Federal or those of the individual states, and whether by legislative or judicial authorities, exclusively or concurrently.

Supposing that in California a general eight-hour law in industry and business should be enacted, would such a law be in conflict with the amendment because not effective "throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction"?

These and numerous other questions of ambiguity and construction would have to be solved by governments and the judiciary at great loss of time and great expense before the scope and meaning of the amendment would be fully established.

Not only does the amendment jeopardize future labor and progressive social legislation, but we are afraid that unless provision against it is incorporated therein, the amendment will at one fell swoop also nullify existing protective laws which make the least discrimination for or against women. And the repeal in such case might leave both men and women subject to no protective laws whatever.

The above criticism, if well taken, is of sufficient importance to call for great care and study as to the nature of the proposed amendment before its endorsement by progressive people who favor equal legal rights for men and women.

It is easy to work destruction as well as progress by way of constitutional amendment. We have had to learn some sharp lessons through the Fourteenth and Eighteenth amendments, when through lofty sentiments we were led also to build up corporate control and the tyranny of legislative majorities. Let us profit by past errors and not be persuaded to adopt such an uncertain proposition as the one advanced by the National Women's Party.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Despite the constant howl of the railroads that they are approaching bankruptcy, Roger W. Babson, the high priest of business statistics, says that the railroads are making more money than they have made for years. "The two hundred leading roads," says Mr. Babson, "should report for the last month, for which we have available figures, about \$550,000,000 gross compared with about \$450,000,000 for the corresponding month of last year, thus showing an increase of over \$100,000,000."

It is good news to hear that the misunderstanding between the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers has been amicably settled. The question in dispute was the recognition of the Mine Workers by the operators of the mines of the Coal River Collieries Company in West Virginia. The mines are owned by a company controlled by the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, headed by Warren S. Stone. The capitalist papers naturally played up the fact that the company was employing non-union labor, but it was a tea-pot tempest speedily quieted by common sense. An agreement satisfactory to both sides has been arrived at.—Illinois Miner.

One branch of our Municipal Mutual Admiration Society, the Board of Supervisors, has commended another branch of the society, the Assessor's office, "for its (his) successful work this year in fixing the amount of assessment on personal and real property, as fewer complaints were made by taxpayers this year than ever before in the history of the city." Why should not the taxpayers be satisfied with an assessor, who for the last ten years or more has kept the real estate assessment roll practically stationary, while every other city in the world during the last ten years has been noted for increasing that roll by leaps and bounds as an indication of the growth of the city in wealth and population? According to John Ginty, San Francisco has stood still in growth for all these years. No wonder that the Do-Nothings now in control of our municipal affairs take occasion to congratulate one another on the success of their kind of government.

The Attorney General of California has, on the application of the Labor Commissioner, made the ruling that the Women's Eight-Hour Law does not include women employed by banks, title-insurance and trust companies. He could also have ruled, if the question had been put up to him, that women working in offices of professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, dentists, artists, etc., are also excluded. The ruling is based upon the legal definition of the word "mercantile" and the absence of any other classification that might be interpreted to include the above occupations. To supply the defect, it will not be necessary to wait for an amendment of the State law, as under the act creating the State Industrial Welfare Commission, that Commission has ample power, upon petition and after a public hearing, to fix the maximum hours of women working in any occupation, and this act further specifies that "the hours so fixed shall not be more than the maximum now or hereafter fixed by law." An order of the Commission fixing the maximum hours for professional woman workers need not include a minimum wage, as if the latter be deemed impractical or unconstitutional, the commission is not precluded by the terms of the act to fix only the maximum working hours or other standard conditions of employment.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the paying teller as he cashed the school teacher's check with soiled currency.

"Don't worry," said the young lady. "A microbe couldn't live on my salary."—The Seamen's Journal.

Patient—What shall I do for insomnia, Doctor?

Physician—Every evening keep repeating to yourself: "I am a night watchman, I am a night watchman, I am a night watchman."

Several Americans and an Englishman were touring the Pacific Coast in an automobile. The Americans were much amused at a roadside sign which read:

"Three miles to San Francisco. If you can't read, ask the blacksmith."

When nearing San Francisco, the Englishman burst out laughing, saying that he had just caught the joke. When the Americans asked what it was, he said:

"Suppose the blacksmith wasn't at home?"—The Open Road.

The Bolsheviks have abolished four letters of the Russian alphabet. They are e, a, t and s.—Nashville Banner.

The Angler—Is this a public lake, my man?

The Inhabitant—Aye.

The Angler—Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?

The Inhabitant—No, it'll be a miracle.—Edinburgh Scotchman.

A lady who kept a little curly poodle lost her pet and called on the police to find it. The next day one of the force came with the dog very wet and dirty.

The lady was overjoyed, and asked a number of silly questions, one being:

"Where did you find my darling?"

"Why, ma'am," said the officer, "a fellow had him on a pole and was washing windows with him!"

The head of the firm caught the office-boy telling falsehoods.

"I'm surprised at you!" he said. "Do you know what they do with boys who tell lies?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "When they get old enough the firm sends them out as traveling salesmen."—Boston Transcript.

A Yankee soldier while in England was being shown over an old church beneath whose floor there were many graves.

"A great many people sleep within these walls," said the guide solemnly, as he indicated the inscription-covered floor.

"Is that so?" replied the Yankee. "Same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Down in Texas the short cotton crop forced a large number of country negroes to the cities. One of them applied for a job at one of the large employment agencies.

"There's a job at the Eagle Laundry," said the man behind the desk. "Want it?"

The applicant shifted uneasily from one foot to the other.

"Tell you how it is, boss," he said finally. "I sure does want a job mighty bad, but de fack is, I ain't never washed a eagle."—The Open Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUNSET.

By Carlos Wuppermann.

Flees the dark fury of intemperate Night
The wounded Day, staggers down the sky,
Falls prone upon the threshold of the west
And bleeds his life out in a purple anguish.
Then Night, grown pitiful with triumph, stoops
And wipes the blood away, and buries him
A shrunken corpse 'neath the horizon hills.

One of the most useful functions of a rhyme in poetry is that it is a means of teaching the correct pronunciation of the language in which it occurs. If the Roman poets had used rhymed instead of rhythmic verse, they would perhaps have helped us to settle many disputed points in Latin pronunciation. How useful rhyme is in the above respect, we take liberty to prove by quoting the following from one of our contemporaries:

A memory:

When I was as high as that,
I saw a poet in his hat.
I think the poet must have smiled
At such a solemn, gazing child.

Now wasn't it a funny thing
To get a sight of J. M. Synge,
And notice nothing but his hat?
Yet life is often queer like that.

—From "Dublin Days,"

by L. A. G. Strong.

Printed to give the proper pronunciation of Synge.

GOOD ADVICE.

Never be a piker.

When you say you are going to do something, say it in the tone you are going to do it and do it in the same tone.

Make your word the same as a written contract.

It saves you the trouble of writing the contract.

By always keeping your word you establish your credit.

When your word is no good your credit isn't any better.

When you say something let be educative and constructive.

Never use radicalism, it is 20 years behind the times. It never was successful then. How can it be now?—Ex.

START WAR ON DISTURBERS.

Organized street car men in Chicago have started a war on disturbers at the meetings preceding wage negotiations.

This noisy group were only active during negotiations, and subsided after all possibilities of a strike disappeared.

"Is there a man on these properties so innocent as to believe that the companies would not welcome the destruction of our organizations in this city?" asks Editor Bland of the Union Leader. "Could the companies wish for anything better than disorderly meetings, dissension and destructive tactics at contract time, when our members should be a unit in promoting their welfare? Would it not be to the interest of the companies to have our organizations out of the way in Chicago, so that they might institute welfare plans, reduce wages, increase the hours of labor and eliminate the good conditions that our union has brought us?"

"There is no question if the plans of the destructionists were carried out, the desire of the companies would be realized and our membership would have been up against a real fight."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

At the meeting of No. 21 July 15th, the question of whether or not we would enter the proposed Labor Day parade was taken up and a thorough discussion was had on the matter. After considerable discussion the vote was unanimous that No. 21 enter the parade if one is held. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to have charge of the arrangements for our participation, and \$500 was set aside to be used by the committee under direction of the executive committee. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of labor men, best in a position to know, that union labor in San Francisco is in better condition than it has been for a number of years, despite the consistent attacks made upon it by the open-shoppers the past few years, and notwithstanding the statements made by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on a recent Eastern tour, in which he stated that union labor was dead in San Francisco and that the open shop prevailed. Labor officials feel that 1923 is the time to show these people as well as the people of the country at large that union labor is not only not dead, but in a very healthy condition in this city. No better way could be devised than to hold a parade, and it is to be hoped that should the proposed parade be held, that No. 21 will join the ranks of the paraders and show the open-shop advocates that it is impossible to down and keep down a principle such as labor unions have advocated for so many years. It would be best that the membership of No. 21 make no preparations for week-end outings on that date until a final determination is made of the parade question by the Labor Council and Building Trades Council, in whose hands the ultimate decision lies.

R. H. Halle, of the Halle Typesetting Co., accompanied by his family, are enjoying a couple weeks' vacation in the Mt. Shasta region of Northern California.

Printing circles of Los Angeles are all agog over the contemplated starting in that city of a new daily paper to be known as the Illustrated Daily News. The new concern will be sponsored by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and will be started as soon as the machinery is installed. The paper will be 32 pages, 5 columns wide and 16 inches long. Five pages daily will be devoted exclusively to illustrations, and every story, whether local or telegraph, will be illustrated where possible. Reports from the South indicate that the paper will start off with a fine subscription list. The plant will be union throughout, despite the efforts of the M. & M. to influence the publisher otherwise.

Jerry W. Maxwell left Saturday for Willits, where he accepted a job for a few weeks.

Two more of No. 21's good printers have tired of working for the other fellow and have embarked in the printing business for themselves. The latest additions to the "boss" row are Lester G. Garbe and Edw. L. Johnson, both of whom have been employed by the Union Lithograph Co. Mr. Johnson has been outside man for a number of years and Mr. Garbe has been foreman of the shop. They have purchased the plant of Borgel & Downie at 370 Second street, and will operate the plant under the trade name of the Radio Press. Here's success to you, boys.

Wm. Harrison, who worked for several months in the Barry chapel last year, and who left last fall for Globe, Ariz., later going to Phoenix, arrived in San Francisco last week and expects to stay in the bay region.

J. W. McCarthy and O. G. Schindler, who went out with the printers in Sioux City in the late unpleasantness, passed through San Francisco Monday en route to the South via auto. The boys were enjoying their trip immensely.

N. C. Peterson, Halle chapel, who with his family, enjoyed the scenery of the Yosemite National Park for a couple of weeks, is again at work.

Charles Houck, the first of the delegates-elect to start for the convention, left Wednesday. Mr. Houck expects to visit the Home at Colorado Springs, call on old friends at Salt Lake, Denver and Chicago, and visit relatives at Toledo, returning to Chicago, where he will join the rest of the bay district delegation and accompany them to Atlanta.

Jas. Ross, foreman at Phillips & Van Orden, returned Monday from his summer home on the Russian River. When questioned as to whether he enjoyed the trip he said that outside of having a case of poison, spraining a shoulder and being confined to his bed for four days, where the good wife could give him orders, everything was lovely and he had had a pleasant vacation.

Clarence E. Sebring, who recently gave up a position with the Mergenthaler Co. to enter the trade composition business in Ogden, Utah, is in San Francisco for a few weeks, where he was called by the serious illness of his mother. Mr. Sebring's parents reside in Palo Alto, but Clarence is "spacing out" in odd time in shops in this city.

Ross Heller, foreman of the Bulletin, departed Saturday for a two weeks' vacation in Los Angeles and San Diego, where he will visit old friends and enjoy the beach resorts.

The laws committee at the Atlanta convention of the Typographical Union has been announced. We note that two Western delegates, Walter N. Fischer of Oakland and E. J. Pelkey of Seattle, are among the honored ones. The rest of the committee is composed of J. Robinson, New York; Ralph L. Zimmerman, Pittsburgh; C. Reeves, Tulsa; Raymond Redd, Lexington, Ky., and Harry H. Haugh, Baltimore. These gentlemen will assemble several days in advance of the convention in order to pass upon changes in the laws which are proposed yearly and make their recommendations as they think best before the proposals are passed to the full convention.

Thos. F. Waugh, wife and son, were San Francisco visitors this week. Mr. Waugh for several years was a member of Chicago No. 16, and during his residence there was a member of the job

scale committee and organizing committee. The last two years he has been engaged in the trade composition business, which he has recently sold, and is touring the West and Southwest looking for a place to re-enter business in some city where he hopes climatic conditions will be more beneficial to his wife's health. He gave this city a good boost and stated that it was the cleanest, most businesslike city he had as yet visited and was very favorably impressed with conditions here. Mr. Waugh is an aggressive appearing man and no doubt would be a welcome addition to our ever-growing industry.

Charles Greer, Bulletin chapel, is enjoying a much-needed rest. Charles has fallen in line with the rest of the "sports" of the Bulletin and now is driving a new Chevrolet car. He expects to be joined here by a party of friends and together they plan to tour Northern California and Southern Oregon. He refused to commit himself as to the length of time they expect to con-



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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

sume in their wanderings, and says look for him back when he gets here.

That printing can be done in San Francisco as cheap or cheaper than in any other city in the West was shown this week when a large industry with headquarters in this city submitted for bids a 56-page folder. The job was submitted to shops in all the cities surrounding and the bids ranged from \$300 to \$900. A local concern took the job—but not for \$300. The buyer realized that cheapness was not altogether all there was to be considered and contracted with a firm where they would get service and quality at a fair price.

Foreman J. W. Bowman of Sunset Press is on a vacation trip through the Humboldt coast country. He was induced to visit that part of the state by the fish stories of "Jimmy" Shields of the Sunset chapel, as told in a recent issue of the Typographical Journal, that salmon in the Eel River branded by Harry Orman of the State Printing Office when the latter was a youth, are still extant and boldly attack pedestrians who venture along the banks of that stream. Bowman, with a couple of his sons and a flivver, will test the truth or falsity of the story.

Post cards received from Albie Moore and G. H. Knell, who are en route via flivver to Atlanta, state they were at Ash Fork, Ariz., Monday. D. G. Gallup, of Bakersfield, who is piloting the flivver, apparently is attempting to make good on Albie's wonderful tale of said flivver's performance on a recent trip to Seattle.

Word received early this week from Chicago indicates that scale negotiations in the Windy City in the job end of the trade are deadlocked. At a meeting of the union held Sunday they voted against arbitration of the job scale by a vote of 2003 to 9; voted to ask sanction of international executive council to take a strike vote, 2003 to 7, and voted to levy a 10 per cent assessment by the same figures. Pending final settlement of this controversy, it would be well for the touring members to exclude Chicago from their visiting list.

"Bud" Shippaugh, Examiner chapel, is again on the job after a couple weeks spent vacationing in the southland.

Al Adams of the Chronicle chapel is laid up with an attack of appendicitis. It is not yet known whether an operation will be necessary.

F. J. Stanfield, Chronicle, is back at work after two weeks on his Northern California farm.

Neol Voss, having passed a restful fortnight in Pajaro Valley, showed up on the Chronicle Monday for work.

Hard-working Aubrey Bell ("Sexton toll that bell") of the Chronicle, left Tuesday for Oakland to spend a few days resting up.

Charley McWhorter, Chronicle, is tooting a big six-cylinder Packard through the streets of our burg, having become its owner last week.

Guy Swan left Tuesday for New York, to be absent some three months before he gets going on the Chronicle again.

Geo. S. Hollis, who has been laid up with influenza for a couple of weeks, is again at his mill at the Call office.

Frank Burwell is taking a summer vacation from his job on the Daily News.

San Rafael Typographical Union No. 729 installed their new officers at a meeting last Saturday night, L. Michelson, secretary of No. 21, acting as installing officer. The officers installed were: President, J. F. Castro; secretary-treasurer, M. A. Andrade; vice-president, George Bohrer; sergeant-at-arms, McCamish. After the ceremony of installation the membership of the union, their wives, sweethearts and several invited guests repaired to the Orpheus Grill, where an elaborate banquet was held at which the following menu was served:

YOU and ME (Em Dash)

CHiCken BOUilliOn, a la Printer's Devil
Wrong Font

OyStEr COcKtail, Vermillion Red
CuLled SALAd (from the Hell Box)
72 pt. SprInG CHiCkEN, oId sTyLE
ItaliC PeAS PotaToes CoNdenSED
IcE CrEAm, (Paste can variety)
CuP: of-CoFFee, (Nonpareil size)
REFrEshMENTs!

San Rafael Typo Special? (Law Italics)

After partaking of various Type Foundry Assortments you are requested to go to the Proof Room—Orpheus Theater.

As will be noted above, the assemblage then repaired to the theater, where an enjoyable entertainment was held. The occasion for all the festivities at San Rafael was the signing of a new scale and contract whereby the wage was set at \$40 a week, 44 hours, and every shop in the city signatory to the agreement. San Rafael promises this will be an annual event—at least the entertainment and banquet. Secretary Michelson has invited himself to act as installing officer for the next several years, so much did he enjoy the hospitality of No. 729. San Rafael asks—Will he be present?

Martin Imperiale, Althof & Bahls chapel, is confined to St. Francis Hospital, the result of an unidentified assailant Sunday, while walking at Kearny and Broadway streets. Mr. Imperiale and two friends had been dining at a Broadway restaurant and upon leaving the place bumped into a stranger, said to have been under the influence of liquor. After a few words with the stranger it is alleged the latter drew a knife and stabbed Imperiale in the abdomen. After emergency treatment at Harbor Emergency Hospital, he was removed to St. Francis Hospital. Word from the hospital states that the wounded man is doing nicely.

Charles Smith of the Bulletin chapel is enjoying a vacation in Southern California.

HUGE BISCUIT PROFITS.

New York.—A net profit of \$5,832,564 for the first six months of the present year is reported by the National Biscuit Company.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

ORPHEUM.

Sophie Tucker, the premiere jazzeuse of America, heads the bill at the Orpheum the week starting Sunday matinee, July 29th. Miss Tucker, assisted by her two syncopaters, brings a brand new act to the Orpheum, an act which in itself is a production, as each one of Miss Tucker's song presentations is individually staged and costumed. Miss Tucker is one of the outstanding originators in American vaudeville, and her current act is one which is entirely individual in its consummation.

The accompanying show is strong in comedy and features George Le Maire and Joe P. Phillips in their excruciatingly funny travesty, "At the Dentist's."

Billy Sharp, popular dancer-comedian, offers his 20th Century Revue, a hodge-podge of music, dancing and comedy, which includes Mlle. Mari-onne, a dancer of rare ability; the Darling Sisters, delectable harmony singers, and an orchestra of syncopaters.

Gus Fowler, the "Watch King," the chronomical illusionist, who has been one of the mysteries of the English Magicles for many years, is making his first American tour. Mr. Fowler is at the present time the best known magician in England.

Jack "Rube" Clifford, renowned portrayer of character roles, offers a keen satire of the international criminologist, "Camera-Eye Carter."

Frank De Voe, the musical comedy star, is an entertainer with a variety of individual methods. He presents his humor and songs with the assistance of Eddie Willis at the piano.

Mildred and Dorothy Browne, two pretty and clever San Francisco girls who have attained fame in Eastern vaudeville, are accordionists who offer a varied program.

Fifer and Brothers and Sisters, "Broadway's Youthful Stars," run the gamut of dancing possibilities in a gorgeously staged production.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: William H. Davis of the united glass workers and Charles Edward Hord of the railway conductors.

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1041 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

160,000 Monte Cristo Mild Havana Cigars

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

On account of the agency being discontinued we were enabled to buy the entire factory stock at a tremendous sacrifice and are now offering them to you at HALF OFF.

Monte Cristo, 10c
size, each5c
50 in box.....\$2.45

Monte Cristo Bon
Tons and Liber-
ties, 15c size, 50
in box\$3.45
2 for15c

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fecto Finos,
12 1/2 c size, 4 for 25c
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and Mercedes,
15c size, 3 for.....25c
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1250 Filmore St., San Francisco

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

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95c to \$1.85

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EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.
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THE UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

Herman's Hats

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2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting, July 20, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting excepting Sec.-Treas. McTiernan who was excused.

Reading of Minutes—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Laundry Workers No. 26—Annie Brown, Chas. Liniger, Chas. Child, Margei Lydon, Chas. Keegan, Chas. O'Connor. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., relative to lease of location for a new post office at the Ferry. From Retail Shoe Clerks 410, calling attention to shoe stores that have not yet signed their agreement, and asking not to patronize the following until signed up: Frank Werner Shoe Co., Gallenkamp's shoe stores, and Walkover shoe stores. From Retail Clerks 432, requesting patronage of stores closing at six o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

Referred to Secretary—From Baggage Messengers, asking assistance in negotiating scale.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Cooks' Helpers 110, Butchers 115, Butchers 508.

Referred to Joint Labor Day Committee—From Molders, Stage Employees, Painters No. 18, promising to take part in Labor Day parade, and from Furniture Handlers, Patternmakers, declining to parade.

Convention call of American Federation of Labor, for convention opening October 1st, at Portland, Oregon. Action laid over one week.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Gus Lindauer's stable. Reported having attended a meeting of Cracker Bakers 125, and the Auxiliary, discussing result of negotiations with the employers, and that the union had taken matter under consideration until return of representative of the Bakers' International Union. Recommended that the Special Committee dealing with the subject of electric power distribution by the municipality, retain duty of considering advisability of holding mass meetings. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen—Held conference in Mayor's office on proposed increase in wages, and thanked the Council for assistance of its officers and the sub-committee of the executive committee; result of the meeting was a reference of statistics to a sub-committee to verify conclusions presented in arguments before the Mayor. Cracker Bakers—Report no change in the situation. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have settled all points in their new agreement with employers; will not be able to take part in the Labor Day parade. Typographical Union—Will parade on Labor Day. Butchers 115 and 508—Will parade on Labor Day. Label Section—Reports having repainted the bulletin board on Sixteenth street; the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section have changed meeting nights to second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; will resume socials in August.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

Hetch Hetchy Power Committee—Reported on meetings before the Public Utilities Committee and the Board of Supervisors. Recommended that the Council set aside Friday evening, August 3, 1923, to a discussion of the subject of Power Distribution, and that the Mayor, members of the Board of Supervisors, City Engineer, and City

Attorney be invited to attend and take part in discussion. Report concurred in.

Receipts—\$364.50. **Expenditures**—\$152.50.

Meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Boost the union label, card and button. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. **Get your union to parade on Labor Day.**—J. A. O'C.

MINUTES OF LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the San Francisco Label Section was called to order at 8:30 p. m. July 17th in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, by President Sister M. Desepte.

Roll was called and all officers responded except Sister Coakly, trustee.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Bills were presented and ordered paid.

Communications—From Public Health Service, and minutes of Building Trades Council were read and filed.

Reports of Committees—Visiting Committee reported progress. Delegate Sister Desepte gave an interesting report on the activities of the Label Section. Committee on Printing for books, notices and stationery submitted their bids, same was turned over to the Secretary to be ordered and procured as soon as possible.

Unfinished Business—Prizes for the Whist Party to be held August 8th will be donated by members of the Auxiliary. Sisters Desepte and Laird to score on this occasion.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the first annual dance of the Ladies' Auxiliary be held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple on October 27th. Committee of Arrangements consists of the following sisters: Desepte, S. Lively, Fosen, Quinn, Simpson, Laird, Mueller, V. Lively, Mullane, Duryea, King, Barr. Committee on Printing: Vivian Lively, Tina Fosen. Committee on Music: Jennie Laird, Selena Lively. Committee on Hall: Minnie Desepte.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that tickets be sold for 50 cents a couple, extra lady 25 cents.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that a prize to the value of \$7.50 be given to the member selling the largest number of tickets for this dance.

New Business—Motion was made, seconded and carried that a special meeting be held July 31st in room 303, Labor Temple, at 8 p. m.

Good and Welfare—A general discussion of the labor movement which was both interesting and instructive was indulged in by all members present.

Financial report was read by Treasurer Sister Thelma Quinn.

No further business appearing before us, meeting was adjourned at 10:30.

Fraternally submitted,

TINA FOSEN, Secretary.

Do not forget to attend the Whist Party on August 8th. Score cards 25 cents. Useful prizes. Playing to commence at 8:30 p. m.

MINUTES OF S. F. LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of meeting held Wednesday, July 18, 1923, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President W. G. Desepte, with all officers present except Secretary Lane, Trustees Frankenstein and Soderberg, Agitation Committeemen A. Vurek and J. P. Griffin. Lane excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Credentials—From Cooks' Helpers No. 110 for Jos. Naughton and Nick Gordon. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From S. F. Building Trades

Council, minutes, read and filed. From Union Distributing Service of Washington, D. C., seeking sales representatives for union made goods. Secretary instructed to get fuller particulars.

Bills—Referred to Trustees and ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cap Makers request a general demand for their union label in caps and cloth hats. Retail Shoe Clerks thank delegates and the Ladies' Auxiliary for the good work they are doing for them. Glove Workers have three factories in San Francisco, H. L. Block, National Glove Works and J. J. McNamara, and one in Oakland, Strongbilt Glove Co., that are using their label; demand it when buying gloves; also requested the Ladies' Auxiliary to visit their meeting to induce their women members to join them. Upholsterers state business good, all working. Painters No. 19, large initiation, members taking more interest in label agitation; while the delegate was on his vacation had found union labeled goods in the smaller towns he visited. Stereotypers report they are doing all they can to boost the label, card and button among their members. Ladies' Auxiliary had a good meeting last night and that in the future will hold their meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays in Brotherhood Hall, Labor Temple; all women are invited to attend; will also hold a whist party August 8th, in Brotherhood Hall, Labor Temple; good prizes; score cards 25 cents; steps were being taken to hold a dance on the 27th of October. Cooks' Helpers enjoying a golden harvest; all were busy; invite Ladies' Auxiliary to their meeting. Federal Employees are getting interested in the label and would like a guide or directory as to where to go to buy. Cooks No. 44 will send two delegates to the International convention at Chicago; delegate would also like to see the union label on food products. Grocery Clerks, see that the man or woman that waits on you in any food product store wears the International monthly button as adopted by this local of Clerks; color, orange red for July and silver for August; the Piggly Wiggly and the Great Western Grocery Co. are bad. Agitation Committee will meet next Monday night, July 23d.

Trustees—Should arrange for meeting.

Special—Monday night Committee no report. Tuesday, visited Butchers No. 508; good reception; think they will affiliate. Wednesday, no report. Thursday, no committee; Delegate Jos. Naughton volunteered to act. Friday, no report. Saturday, no committee.

New Business—Moved and seconded that Sec-

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WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
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Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
111 SEVENTH STREET
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retary write to Label Trades Department of American Federation of Labor for union label propaganda; carried. Moved and seconded that a special committee of three be appointed to visit Retail Clerks No. 432; carried. Committee appointed: F. E. Lively, Jos. Naughton and Theo. Johnson. Moved and seconded that Section adjourn in silence in respect for the late child of Secretary Lane; carried.

Receipts—General Fund, \$16.00; Agent, \$8.32. Bills—Reuter Bros., \$8.50.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned in silence to meet again August 1st in Mechanics' Hall.

Faternally submitted,

THEO. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

Demand the union label, union working card and button everywhere.

PUBLICITY MAKES GARY SQUIRM.

Bombardment of the Steel Trust's 12-hour day continues, and Judge Gary is squirming. He now says "within six weeks" a start will be made to abolish the long work day.

The judge's promise is as indefinite as former pledges, but they indicate that the forces arrayed against him have put him on the defensive to a greater degree than ever before.

The steel barons are taking no chances with the organizing campaign being conducted in this industry by trade unionists. These employers know that their 40-cent rate for so-called "common" labor can only be maintained under anti-union conditions. While the steel barons and their newspapers assure the public that steel employees "are not interested in trade unions," this gesture is for publicity purposes. It is on a par with Judge Gary's claim that steel employees demand the 12-hour day.

Other forces that are bombarding the Steel Trust are church men and civic organizations that insist on the shorter workday, and civil engineers who declared that the eight-hour day is practical.

The steel market is another factor that is operating against Judge Gary. At the present time the industry has taken a decided slump, although Judge Gary continues to talk about additional

workers being necessary before the eight-hour day is established.

The steel slump is natural. All production records were broken during the second quarter of the year. When the steel barons were bemoaning a "labor shortage" the mills were producing at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year. Nothing like this was ever dreamed of before, even during war times.

With a lessening of a demand for steel, the trade union organizing campaign, the claim of engineers that an eight-hour day is practical, and the protests of church men and civic organizations, Judge Gary is facing an unexpected situation. A few years ago this opposition could be ignored, but this is impossible today and the judge is doing the next best thing—attempting to appease an increasing public opinion by vague promises.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Brazil: National Labor Council—By federal decree there has been created a National Labor Council, of 12 members, to serve as a consultative body to public functionaries in Brazil in all matters relating to the organization of labor and social welfare.

Canada: Emigration—There has been no apparent check in the exodus of farmers and laborers to the United States from the Province of Quebec during the month of May, 1923, in spite of the pleas of local leaders for the people to remain at home and the bonus of \$4.00 per acre that has recently been offered to colonists by the Provincial Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for clearing forested homesteads.

England: Cotton Wages Agreement—Following a conference of the employers' and employees' representatives, cotton wages are to remain unchanged until January 25, 1924, after which date employers shall be at liberty to take whatever action they think fit on giving one month's notice.

Unemployment—On June 4th, the wholly unemployed on the live registers totalled approximately 1,187,000, a decrease of 34,340 under the preceding week. On the same date the number working short time and drawing benefit for in-

tervals of unemployment was 54,500 as compared with 51,781 on May 28th.

New Zealand: Reputed Highest Wages—Based upon the claim of the New Zealand press that an ounce of gold in Germany buys 205 hours of labor, in France, 110 hours, in Great Britain 90 hours, in the United States 50 hours, and in New Zealand 47½ hours, the last-named country appears to be paying the highest wages in the world.

Switzerland: Living Allowances—Eighty million francs have been voted by the National Council to pay the high-cost-of-living allowances to federal employees for the second half of 1923.

Unemployment—According to the latest report of the Federal Labor Office, the number of persons affected by unemployment at the end of May, 1923, was 45,868, a decrease of 7411 during the month.

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO



2415 Mission Street, near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**



CARHARTT MASTER CLOTH OVERALLS

World's Greatest Overall Product

Annual Business Nearly Seven Million Dollars - Built Up And Supported
Entirely By ORGANIZED LABOR And Its Friends

If You Believe In The Principles Of Organized Labor - Be A He-Man And Stand Up
For Your Principles By Wearing **CARHARTT** Overalls

Sold And Recommended With A Signed Guarantee That If Not Satisfactory In Every Way You Will Have Your Money Back

By **GOODMAN'S SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

OSMAN REICHEL HAS A POLICY.

Osman Reichel, one of the delegates of Waiters No. 30 to the Chicago International Convention, has published in the S. F. Bulletin the announcement of his new policy, which, by the way, is not altogether new, as it is proposed in that organization at least for the Nth time. The announcement reads:

"No more tipping of waiters—maybe!

"Put the Waiters out of the Beggars' Class' is the slogan under which Osman Reichel, former business agent of Waiters' Union and efficiency expert, proposes to make this dream of diners come true.

"He plans, with the expected aid of managers of hotels and other eating places, to abolish the tipping system by means of wage increases. He has started a movement among the culinary workers of San Francisco.

"This un-American custom and habit has outlived its intended usefulness and must be relegated to oblivion," says Reichel. "In its place must arise a thought that has for its purpose the accepted standard of a living wage.

"The elimination of tips will increase efficiency of employees and the patron's frame of mind will be greatly relieved when this existing moral obligation passes into history."

"DELIRIOUS" CALIFORNIA.

California is "delirious and raving," an editorial in the New York World declares. The comment was provoked by the temporary injunction prohibiting membership in the I. W. W.

The editorial follows:

"Even in the absence of Senator Hiram Johnson, California sweeps majestically onward toward perfection.

"California has a criminal syndicalism law, passed chiefly against the Industrial Workers of the World, but much difficulty has been found in the enforcement of the statute because of the old-fashioned assumption that the prosecution must prove its case in court.

"The 100-per-cent red-blooded Americanism of the open spaces needs something that works more expeditiously, and so under the eloquent arguments of the district attorney of Sacramento County a judge has been induced to issue an injunction under which mere membership in the I. W. W. can be interpreted as contempt of court and punished by six months' imprisonment.

"There will be no necessity then of a jury trial. No necessity of proving anything, in fact, because the matter of membership will rest on the discretion of the judge who does the punishing.

"If the injunction is made permanent it will be valid in every county and any superior court will have jurisdiction.

"Mr. Daugherty himself has never evolved a more simple solution of economic problems than that.

"If there is discontented radical labor in California, send it to jail for contempt of court. Then it will come out of jail satisfied and happy and duly impressed with the state's sense of inherent justice—perhaps.

"New York long ago recovered from its attack of Luskism, but California is still delirious, and is raving."—S. F. Daily News.

NIX ON COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

"Slick" publicity men of the Communist party are having hard sledding with the labor press of this country, which refuses to publish Moscow propaganda now issued under the name of the Federated Farmer-Labor party.

This is the 'steenth name the Communists have assumed. They have called themselves left wingers, revolutionists, workers' party, and what not. Now they are masquerading as the Federated Farmer-Labor party.

LABOR WILL READ RECORDS.

"What is to be said to the politicians at this juncture is this: Labor is going to pass judgment on performance—and the performance has got to be real," writes Samuel Gompers, in the July American Federationist. Labor's judgment is going to be based, not on what any one may think of a party or a candidate, but upon what that party and that candidate have done. Those who are unfurling their banners to the first flutterings of the breeze must know that their record of performance has got to pass muster under a scrutiny that takes account only of things done—of the record as it has been lived.

"The ranks of the wage-earners are stronger than ever, better fitted for the titanic struggle of a national election than ever before, better equipped in every way to give effect to partisanship to principle. There must be candidates in the field for every office who have proved themselves true and capable. What applies to Congressmen and Senators and other officers applies with equal force to the highest office in the land.

"America must have a political leadership equal to the tasks that lie ahead, for America, equal to the demands for high and able leadership, equal to the rôle that American statesmanship, political and industrial, must play both at home and throughout the world.

"American labor is in politics to the limit, fearless, with no alliances to compel compromise, no allies to shield, no bargains to make and no debts to pay, except the everlasting debt to go forward fearlessly and without hesitation toward the realization of a better day and a fuller, freer life for all who toil and give useful service to human society."

**READ 'EM AND WEEP!
We Understand, Now!**

"I believe the demand for a universal eight-hour day is largely hysterical and sentimental, without full understanding of all that such a change would involve."—A. B. Farquhar, in Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Journal.

Sure of This, Jay?

"They are ghost-dancing again in the trans-Missouri country. The other day a loud-voiced gentleman whose disregard for the ethics of sartorial investiture seems to have been his chief recommendation, and whose stock of ungrammatical invective was his principal asset, was elected a Senator from Minnesota. Correspondents and political writers in Washington and elsewhere invest the incident with grave significance. . . . But, if history is to be our guide, the movement itself will be dead before the editorial analysts have solved its genesis."—Jay E. House, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When Did It "Declare"?

"Whenever the public has had both sides of the 'open shop' question adequately presented it has decisively declared for the 'open shop.'"—National Association of Manufacturers.

WOULD END LEASING CONVICTS.

"Organized labor of North Carolina needs the support of the trade union movement and sympathizers everywhere to end our convict-leasing system," declared James F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Herald, writing to American Federation of Labor headquarters.

"For a long time we have been waging a campaign for the repeal of this leasing law. The state is paid \$2 a day for each convict leased to private concerns, and convicts are employed in the great water development in this state. Much of the construction work on the dams being built for the electric current is done by convicts.

"Pitiful tales are told of the treatment of these prisoners, but no mention is made of these har-

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rowing experiences by newspapers and magazines whose editors are enthusiastic over the water development.

"Just a few weeks ago one of the young convicts was drowned in the Catawba River. His body has not been recovered nor has the state or the contractors made any effort to recover it. The unfortunate boy was sent to the penitentiary for seven years on a charge of stealing some women's hats in a millinery store. He was put to work on a coffer dam, while the river was swollen to such an extent that free labor would not perform that work.

"The boy was working under the gun and the lash and he had to go into the coffer dam, from which place he was swept into the turbulent mountain stream and drowned.

"Labor everywhere can aid the right-thinking citizens of North Carolina to end this inhuman practice."

Personal stocktaking of where the money we earn under union conditions goes to is strongly urged for those who take goods that are "just as good" as union labeled commodities.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND TEMPERANCE.

The eight-hour day promotes temperance in drinking. This is the conclusion reached by a study of the drinking habits of Parisian workmen, made by the French Ministry of Labor and just published here.

The facts disclosed by the investigation support the arguments that misery is more often a cause of excessive drinking than it is a result of drinking. In other words, when men work a reasonable number of hours, they do not drink to excess, but when they are utterly wearied by long workdays and discouraged by hopeless poverty, they turn to drink for relief and forgetfulness.

Among employers and others in daily contact with large numbers of workmen, the Ministry of Labor sought an answer to the question: "Is alcoholism declining among the working population?" From all sources of information the consensus was that the number of saloons near factories and other industrial centers was decreasing rapidly.

While other causes were given for the change, it was agreed that the most important reason for it was the reduction in the working hours of the Parisian workmen.

The farmer took the man out to a field and started him at plowing behind two horses.

Two hours later the new farmhand returned to the house utterly exhausted. The farmer asked him how he was getting along.

"Not gettin' along at all," snapped the new man disgustedly. "How do you expect me to hold a plow with two big, strong horses trying to pull it away from me all the time?"—Boston Post.



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Financing the Fight on Labor

One cent out of every union man's dues is paid monthly for the support of the American Federation of Labor.

In contrast consider the funds paid to employers' propaganda organizations fighting organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor has become such a force in national industrial affairs that some national employers' organizations fighting it now assess individual employers for each worker employed from two to fifty times as much as the workers contribute to maintain the American Federation of Labor.

The chart, while not a complete picture, tells the story of some antagonistic employers' organizations, for which data is available, that tax employers fix a definite amount for dues on the basis of workers employed.

Not all employers' organizations are dominated by anti-labor policies, and it is not the purpose of this chart to indicate that such is the case. Neither is it contended that the organizations here represented use all of their funds in opposing the trade union movement. Their policies are, however, distinctly hostile to labor and they stand identified before the public as militant propaganda organizations committed to policies hostile to the trade union movement. The tax made upon workers to finance the fight on labor is many times greater than the trifling contributions which workers make voluntarily for the purpose of protecting their own freedom and their own interests.

American Federation of Labor receives 12 cents a year per worker employed.

Stove Founders' National Defense Association receives \$1.20 a year per worker employed.

National Metal Trades Association receives \$2.40 a year or more per worker employed.

League for Industrial Rights receives \$3.00 a year per worker or \$1000 of payroll.

National Founders' Association receives \$6.00 a year per worker employed.

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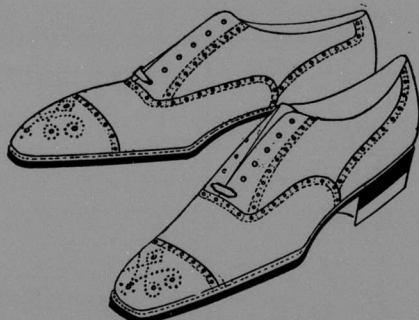


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Union
Shoe Stores**Brief Items of Interest**

A week from today, at the meeting of the Labor Council, a general discussion will be had on the question as to disposal of electric power generated in Hetch Hetchy. The Mayor, members of Board of Supervisors, and city officials have been invited to take part in the debate. It will be an open and free debate, in which any citizen, who has something to impart, may participate. It is hoped it will be an interesting and instructive session.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section has changed the dates of meeting night to the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Any woman in sympathy with the labor movement is welcome to the meetings of the Auxiliary and invited to join. The work of this body is about the most important to promote the cause of organized labor, as the Auxiliary has for its purpose to direct the purchasing power of the work-

ers into channels employing union labor and selling union made products. The socials will be resumed in the month of August.

The unions whose members are employed on the Municipal Railway report having had a hearing in the Mayor's office on the requested increase in wages. Some progress was made, and there remains now only the checking up of the statistics presented in their arguments for a raise.

Carpenters, Molders, Printers, Butchers, Theatrical Employees and Painters have already voted to parade on Labor Day. These unions alone number over ten thousand, wherefore with such a good nucleus it is predicted most of the other unions will fall in line and insure a big and interesting demonstration.

A raise in wages for jurors in criminal trials will take effect after August 16th, according to Superior Judge Michael J. Roche. Under a new

State law the per diem has been increased from \$2 to \$3. Justice may run a little smoother hereafter by reason of this much needed improvement. A bill to that effect was introduced by organized labor as early as 1911, but it took 12 years to get it through the Legislature. At present prices of the dollar, about \$5 would not be unreasonable.

There will be a picnic and outing of Bookbinders' Locals 31-125, at Fairfax Park, Sunday, July 29, 1923. Tickets, 50 cents; children under 12 admitted free. Gate prizes.

WIRE MEN GAIN.

A board of arbitration at Detroit, Mich., has awarded wage increases to electrical workers employed on the city's municipal street car lines. In its decision the arbitrators made this interesting reference to the commission that operates the system:

"We do not find it necessary to pass upon the charter provision making it mandatory for the city to pay the highest prevailing wage to skilled mechanics. The commission contends this provision is not binding upon it, as they are also directed under the charter to manage the street railways as a private business."

CONVENTION CALL.

The convention call of the American Federation of Labor for the forty-third annual convention to be held in the City Auditorium, Portland, Oregon, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 1, 1923, is at hand from the Federation headquarters at Washington. For particulars inquire at this office, or address Gust Anderson, Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, Labor Temple, Portland, Oregon. Reservations for rooms should be made through the latter.

JAMES A. DUNCAN RETIRES.

James A. Duncan has declined renomination as secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council, after eight years consecutive service in that capacity. For some years he has been the storm center of the labor movement in the State of Washington. His retirement may have a tendency to somewhat reduce the existing friction between that central body and the American Federation of Labor, caused principally through the unorthodox activities of Mr. Duncan.

COURT PERMITS STRIKE.

Temporary injunction restraining Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 from striking was modified last Saturday. The court ruled that the union men may strike, but may not refuse to handle plates made by non-union labor while remaining in the employ of the newspapers.

TELEGRAPHERS' WAGE RESTORED.

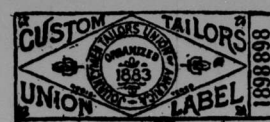
Rates of pay in effect January 1, 1922, on the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company, involving those employees represented by the Order of Railway Telegraphers, were ordered restored, retroactive to that date, in a decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, handed down July 19, 1923.

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